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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *CYANOLAEMUS* *CLEMENCIAE*

By HARRY C. OBERHOLSER

EXAMINATION of the series of *Cyanolaemus clemenciae* in the Biological Survey collection some time since disclosed the existence of a hitherto unrecognized subspecies. Further comparison with the other material in the United States National Museum now confirms the distinction first noted, which, it is but fair to state, Mr. Outram Bangs had independently discovered. Learning, however, of the present writer's investigations, he courteously volunteered to relinquish his claim. Since the northern race of this species proves to be without a name, it may be called

Cyanolaemus clemenciae bessophilus, subsp. nov.

Chars. subsp.—Similar to *Cyanolaemus clemenciae clemenciae*, but bill shorter; male with upper parts duller, particularly on the rump, which is more washed with grayish; lower surface decidedly paler; and throat duller. Female duller above and paler below than the female of *Cyanolaemus clemenciae clemenciae*.

Description.—Type, adult male, no. 140247, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Fly Park, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, June 8, 1894; A. K. Fisher. Pileum brownish olive, with a grayish tinge and a greenish metallic sheen, the forehead lighter; nape and back metallic oil green, the nape anteriorly and the back posteriorly somewhat bronzy; rump and the shorter upper tail-coverts, metallic Saccardo's olive, the feathers tipped narrowly with pale brownish gray; longer upper tail-coverts, and the tail-feathers, bluish black, becoming more brownish on the outer rectrices, the two outermost pairs broadly tipped with white; wings, including the greater and primary coverts, chaetura drab, with a purplish sheen; lesser wing-coverts metallic green, like the back; median wing-coverts chaetura drab, edged with dull metallic green, similar to that of the back; a short superciliary stripe dull white; a broad postocular streak, practically continuous with the superciliary stripe, white; sides of head and neck between fuscous and hair-brown, the latter glossed with the metallic green of the back; narrow rictal streak dull white; throat and chin metallic blue, between Vanderpoel's blue and Blanc's blue; breast and abdomen rather light brownish gray, the breast washed with metallic greenish, the abdomen lighter and more clearly gray; sides and flanks of the same color, but slightly washed with metallic bronzy greenish; flanks with a small tuft of pure white feathers; under tail-coverts mouse gray, tipped with dull white; axillars dull gray; under wing-coverts dull green like the back, but somewhat duller; edge of the wing narrowly pale brownish white.

Measurements.—Male:¹ wing, 72-78.5 (average, 76.1) mm.; tail, 44.5-48.5 (45.8); exposed culmen, 21.5-23 (22.2).

Female:² wing, 69.5 mm.; tail, 41-43.5 (average, 42.3); exposed culmen, 23.5-24.5 (24).

Geographic distribution.—Southwestern United States and Mexico. Breeds north to the Santa Catalina, Chiricahua, Huachuca, and Santa Rita mountains in southeastern Arizona; the San Luis Mountains in southwestern New Mexico; and the Chisos Mountains in central western Texas; and south to the Sierra Madre of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Winters south to southeastern Mexico (Vera Cruz).

Remarks.—This interesting new subspecies reaches apparently its greatest differentiation in Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. Birds from the Chisos Mountains in central western Texas show in some specimens a tendency toward typical *Cyanolaemus clemenciae clemenciae*, but are decidedly referable to *Cyanolaemus clemenciae bessophilus*. A single male from Guadalupe y Calvo, in the Sierra Madre, Chihuahua, Mexico, is intermediate, but is apparently nearer the northern race. This hummingbird is but a summer resident in the United States, and therefore undoubtedly winters in Mexico. Evidence of this is a specimen from Mirador, Vera Cruz.

The type locality of *Cyanolaemus clemenciae* Lesson,³ as given in the original description, is Mexico, and the bird described is evidently the form breeding in central and southern Mexico. The bird introduced as *Trochilus topiltzin* by De la Llave⁴ refers also to the same race, so that the bird from Arizona is the one entitled to a new name.

This division of *Cyanolaemus clemenciae* into two races restricts the distribution of *Cyanolaemus clemenciae clemenciae* to the area in northeastern, central, and southern Mexico extending north to central Nuevo Leon, Zacatecas, and Durango; west to Jalisco; south to Michoacan and Oaxaca; and east to Vera Cruz.

Millimeter measurements of both races are added herewith for purposes of comparison.

¹Ten specimens, from Arizona and New Mexico.

²Two specimens, from New Mexico.

³Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouch., 1829, pp. xlv, 216, pl. LXXX.

⁴Registro Trimestre, II, no. 5, January, 1833, p. 49 (Mexico).

MEASUREMENTS OF SPECIMENS OF *CYANOLAEMUS CLEMENCIAE CLEMENCIAE*

Museum and No.	Sex	Locality	Date	Wing	Tail	Exposed culmen
U. S. N. M. 155230	♂	Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mexico	Oct. 8, 1892	79	50	24.5
U. S. N. M. 155231	♂	Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mexico	Oct. 8, 1892	78	47	24.5
U. S. N. M. 155232	♂	Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico	July 23, 1892	78	47	24.0
U. S. N. M. 185206	♂	Mt. Tancitaro, Micho- acan, Mexico.	Feb. 26, 1903	76.5	49	24.0
U. S. N. M. 155233	♂	Las Vegas, Vera Cruz, Mexico	June 11, 1893	78.5	50	23.0
U. S. N. M. 155226	♂	Cerro San Felipe, Oax- aca, Mexico	Aug. 23, 1894	79	49	23.7
U. S. N. M. 128525	♂	Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico	Sept. 24, 1892	73	46.3	23
U. S. N. M. 155229	♂	Huamantla, Tlaxcala, Mexico	May 13, 1893	79.5	50.5	23.7
U. S. N. M. 155227	♀	Average of eight males Cerro San Felipe, Oax- aca, Mexico	Aug. 23, 1894	77.7 68.5	48.6 43.5	23.8 25.7
U. S. N. M. 155228	♀	Barranca Ibarra, Jalis- co, Mexico	May 13, 1892	69.5	44	27.7
		Average of two females		69	43.8	26.7

MEASUREMENTS OF SPECIMENS OF *CYANOLAEMUS CLEMENCIAE BESSOPHILUS*

Museum and No.	Sex	Locality	Date	Wing	Tail	Exposed culmen
U. S. N. M. 130554	♂	East side of San Luis Mountains, Mexican Boundary Line, New Mexico	June 25, 1892	76.5	45.5	22.5
U. S. N. M. 130553	♂	West side of San Luis Mountains, Mexican Boundary Line, New Mexico	July 12, 1892	75	45	22
U. S. N. M. 130555	♂	West side of San Luis Mountains, Mexican Boundary Line, New Mexico	July 11, 1892	77	44.5	22
U. S. N. M. 140247	♂	Fly Park, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona ⁵	June 8, 1894	76.5	46	22
U. S. N. M. 140245	♂	Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona	June 7, 1894	76.5	46	23
U. S. N. M. 140246	♂	Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona	June 7, 1894	76.5	44.5	21.5
U. S. N. M. 140244	♂	Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona	June 10, 1894	75.5	47	21.8
U. S. N. M. 140248	♂	Fly Park, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona	June 8, 1894	77	48.5	22.5
U. S. N. M. 140249	♂	Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona	June 9, 1894	72	44.5	22.5
U. S. N. M. 140250	♂	Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona	June 11, 1894	78.5	46.5	22
		Average of ten males		76.1	45.8	22.2
U. S. N. M. 130557	♀	East side of San Luis Mountains, Mexican Boundary Line, New Mexico	June 26, 1892	69.5	41	23.5
U. S. N. M. 130556	♀	West side of San Luis Mountains, Mexican Boundary Line, New Mexico	July 12, 1892	69.5	43.5	24.5
		Average of two females		69.5	42.3	24

⁵Type.

Washington, D. C., July 4, 1918.